

# **ABSTRACT**

## **BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE**

Incisional hernia is a common complication of abdominal surgery and an important source of morbidity. It may be repaired using anatomical, mesh or laparoscopic methods. This study analyses the various etiopathogenesis, mode of presentation, modalities of treatment and its outcome.

## **METHODS**

Between July 2014 and September 2014, 50 patients with incisional hernia who got admitted to Institute of General Surgery, Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital, Chennai were subjected to anatomical or mesh repair depending upon the surgeon; choice and size of the hernial defect. Data was collected and analysed by various statistical methods

## **RESULTS**

Incisional hernia was found to be the second most common type of hernia. The incidence was more common in females, who underwent gynaecological procedures by lower and midline incisions. It was found

to be more common in the age group of 30-50 years. Predominant risk factors being wound infection and obesity. Majority of patients presented with swelling and within 5 years of previous surgery. The postoperative complications noted were mainly wound infections and seroma complication.

## **INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION**

Mesh repair results in less recurrence than anatomical repair for incisional hernia.

**KEY WORDS:** Incisional hernia; Anatomical repair; Mesh repair; Hernia defect; Complications; Recurrence